

Southern Enquirer

"I AM A SOUTHERN MAN, OF SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES."—Ex-U. S. Senator Jefferson Davis.

TARBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1875.

NO. 3.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

TARBORO.

Mayor—John Norbert.
Commissioners—John Norbert, Joseph Cobb, H. C. Cherry and George Matheson.
Sergeant—John R. Baker.
Clerk—Joseph Cobb.
Treasurer—Robert Whitehurst.
Constables—J. H. Pratt.
Town Watchmen—Almon Maunier, Geo. Bell and James S. Simmons.

COUNTY.

Superior Court Clerk and Probate Judge—H. L. Staton, Jr.
Register of Deeds—Alex. McCabe.
Scripps—Joseph Cobb.
Treasurer—Robert Whitehurst.
Sergeant—John R. Baker.
School Examiners—H. H. Shaw, Wm. A. Duggan and R. S. Williams.
County Poor House—Wm. A. Duggan.
Commissioners—Jno. Lancaster, Chairman, Wiley Well, J. B. W. Norville, Frank Dow, M. Egan, A. McCabe, Clerk.

MAILS.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
North and South via W. & A. R. R.
Leave Tarboro (daily) at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Tarboro (daily) at 3 P. M.
Washington, Mail via GREENVILLE.
FALLS AND SPARTA.
Leave Tarboro (daily) at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Tarboro (daily) at 6 P. M.

LODGES.

The Nights and the Places of Meeting.

Concord R. A. Chapter No. 5, N. M. L. W. renews, High Priest, Masonic Hall, monthly convocations first Thursday in every month at 10 o'clock A. M.
Concord Lodge No. 58, Thomas Giffin, Master, Masonic Hall, meets first Friday night at 7 o'clock P. M. and third Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. in every month.
Repton Campment No. 13, I. O. O. F., Dr. J. H. Baker, Chief, Fairchild, Odd Fellows Hall, meets every first and third Thursday of each month.
Edgewood Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F., J. H. Baker, N. G., Odd Fellows Hall, meets every Tuesday night.
Edgewood Council No. 122, Friends of Temperance, meet every Friday night at the Odd Fellows Hall.
Edgewood No. 28, I. O. G. T., meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows Hall.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal Church—Services every Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. Dr. J. H. Cherry, Rector.
Methodist Church—Services every third Sunday at 11 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Swadlow, Pastor.
Presbyterian Church—Services every Sunday (except the 1st) at 11 o'clock. Rev. T. J. Allison, Pastor.
Sunday School—Meets every Sunday at 10 o'clock. Rev. T. J. Allison, Pastor.
First Baptist Church—Services first Saturday and Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock.

HOTELS.

Adams Hotel, corner Main and Pitt Sts. O. F. Adams, Proprietor.
Mrs. Pender's, (formerly Gregory Hotel) Main Street, opposite "Enquirer" Office. Mrs. M. Pender, Proprietress.

BANKS.

Bank of New Hanover, on Main Street, next door to Mr. M. Weddell. Capt. J. D. Cumming, Cashier. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXPRESS.

Southern Express Office, on Main Street, closes every morning at 10 o'clock.
N. M. LAWRENCE, Agent.

ADAMS' HOTEL.

Main Street, Tarboro, N. C.

O. F. ADAMS, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE accommodation of the traveling public, and no pains will be spared to make all who stop at this hotel comfortable and happy. The tables will be supplied with the best market affords, and served up by experienced hands. The proprietor only ask a trial, for the public to be convinced.
O. F. ADAMS, Jr.
Jan. 4, 1875.

WEBER'S BAKERY!

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY IS now ready to supply the people of Tarboro and vicinity with all kinds of Bread, Cakes, French and Plain Cakes, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c., embracing every thing usually kept in a First Class Establishment of the kind.
Thankful for the liberal patronage of the public, the undersigned asks a continuation, with the promise of satisfaction.
Private Families can always have their Cakes baked at short notice.
Orders for Parties & Balls promptly filled. Call and examine our stock, best door to Bank of New Hanover.
Nov. 4-15. JACOB WEBER.

CHAMBERLAIN & RAWLS.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS

AND JEWELERS.

DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY, FINE

Watches—Sterling Silver

Ware—Silver Plated Ware,

SPECTACLES,

57 Fine Watches, Repaired Faithfully and Scientifically, and Warranted.

TARBORO, N. C.

Jan. 5, 1875.

STEELE

GRAND SQUARE & UPRIGHT

PIANOS

Have received orders of FIFTY FIRST PRIZE, and are among the best now made. Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Price as low as the exclusive use of the very best materials and the most thorough workmanship will permit. The piano-playing public of the South especially, will find in the numerous variety of the STEELE PIANO, the DURABILITY of our instruments is fully established by over SIXTY SCHOOLS and COLLEGES in the South, using over 500 of our Pianos.

See Wholesale Agents for several of the principal manufacturers of Cabinet and Furniture Organs; prices from \$50 to \$600. A large discount to Clergymen and Sabbath Schools.

A large assortment of second-hand Pianos, at prices ranging from \$75 to \$300, always on hand.

Sold for Illustrated Catalogue, containing full particulars of our 2,000 Southernware, and also the STEELE PIANO.

CHAS. M. STEFF.

Warehouses, No. 9 North Liberty St., BALTIMORE, M. D.

Factories, 41 & 43 Camden St., and 45 & 47 Perry St.

June 19, 1874.

PROSPECTUS!



THE SOUTHERNER-ENQUIRER

Is an Old and Tried Journal, having just entered upon the Fifty-Third Year of its Existence.

Although endorsed as the organ of the Democratic-Conservative Party in Edgewood, it is independent in its management and support and subject to the demands and wishes of no man or party. It is Democratic, however, to the backbone, but reserves the right of journalism to criticize the conduct and measures of the party.

Job Printing!

Having supplied ourselves at a heavy cost with the most improved machinery and every variety of the latest styles of types, we are prepared to do Fine Job Printing in all kinds in a style superior to any other office in this section at lower rates than any other establishment for the best quality of work. None but skilled workmen employed, who execute all work promptly and with the utmost dispatch. We can furnish at short notice and at cheap rates.

Blanks, Bill Heads,

Letter Heads, Cards,

Programmes, Hand Bills,

Pamphlets, Posters,

Circulars, &c., &c.

The wants of COUNTY OFFICIALS is made a SPECIALTY.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

The SOUTHERNER-ENQUIRER is a reliable, high-toned and courteous, and devoted to Politics, News and Literature, and giving, as it does, special attention to matters of the day.

LATEST LOCAL AND GENERAL INTERESTS,

It is invaluable as a news-paper and should be a constant visitor to every fireside in Edgewood and its vicinity.

Being received on the day of publication in PITTSBURGH and MARTIN, it contains LATEST NEWS for the citizens of those counties, than any other paper, daily or weekly, that can reach them.

NEWS CORRESPONDENCE

Is invited from our friends in all sections. We are determined to make the SOUTHERNER-ENQUIRER the most reliable and comprehensive news medium in our section. Agents, with whom we will make special arrangements, are wanted to assist us in extending our circulation which is already the largest of any weekly in East Carolina.

BUSINESS MEN

Should advert to the fact that our territory being the finest and most prosperous Agricultural section in the State, or rather the Eden of the South, the SOUTHERNER-ENQUIRER is without a superior as an advertising medium. Our rates are comparatively very low.

The SOUTHERNER-ENQUIRER is also a large, thirty-two column paper and contains more choice reading matter than any East Carolina contemporary. None but the best selections, literary, scientific and moral, published. It is, therefore, excellent as a Fireside Companion. No family should be without it.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2 PER ANNUM,

which must be paid in advance, since the new postal law requiring the publishers to prepay postage. Try it for 1875.

Any person sending us a club of six subscribers accompanied by the Cash, will be furnished a copy free.

For further particulars, address

Charles & Williamson,

Publishers and Proprietors,

TARBORO, N. C.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANO,

SQUARE and UPRIGHT

Waters' Concerto Organs

cannot be excelled by any other in the South. The Concerto Organ is the only one in the South that can be played by a single person.

Warranted for 6 months. PRICES \$250.00.

TRIMMED LOW for our 1875 and 1876. In monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new ones, for sale at great reductions.

Agents wanted in all sections of the South. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.

Illustrated Catalogue, mailed on request.

HORACE WATERS & SONS,

481 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 3657.

Songs of Grace and Glory!

The very best Sunday-school song book, by W. F. Shuman and S. J. Yale. 150 pages, splendid hymns, choice music, bound paper, superior binding. Price in leatherette, \$3.00 per dozen; \$2.00 per hundred. Sent by mail for \$2.50 per dozen.

See new songs, in pamphlet form, for Sunday-schools, churches or conventions. "Songs of Grace and Glory." Price, 25 cents per hundred. Specimen copy of the full song and three sample pages of the book mailed for three-cent stamps. Publishers,

HORACE WATERS & SONS,

481 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 3657.

Dec. 18, 1874.

Piney Grove School.

It is with pride that I tell the attention of the public to the condition of Piney Grove Free White School under my management. I have had an average attendance of 20 scholars and they have made rapid progress. As I expect to make school teaching my permanent occupation, I put this before the public.

D. J. HUNT.

Oct. 9, 1874.

LOST.

A NOTE of date of Feb. 22nd, 1874, for the sum of \$21.07, drawn in favor of J. W. J. House and signed by James Whitehurst, has been lost. All persons are warned not to cash the note, and the drawer is notified not to pay the same.

J. W. J. HOUSE.

Sept. 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIMMONS' PATENT

REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

Is a valuable Family Medicine, and by its use, it cures the most distressing cases of cholera, dysentery, and many other diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Also cures the most distressing cases of cholera, dysentery, and many other diseases of the stomach and bowels.

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Southern-Enquirer.

Friday, January 25, 1875

The Monster New York Indignation Meeting at Cooper Institute.

From all accounts, the New Yorkers had a monster meeting at Cooper Institute on Monday night last. There has been nothing equal to it. We are told since the great assembly of the people of New York in April, 1861, when the war feeling was at its height.

Men of all shades of political opinion, it is said, aside their differences to unite in a common assertion of the principles underlying every form of really republican government.

The New York World says: In the list of the officers of last night's meeting the names of original anti-slavery men like Mr. Francis G. Shaw; and of conspicuous Republicans like Mr. Everts, Mr. Peter Cooper, ex-Governor Seymour, Mr. Barney, Mr. William E. Dodge, Mr. Gouldin, Mr. Jessup and Mr. Stewart, are to be read side by side with those of tried and trusted leaders of the Democracy of New York. Mr. Belmont, who called the meeting to order, struck the true keynote of its meaning when he evoked to the minds of all who heard him the recollections of that great demonstration of 1861, in which, a leader then, as to-day, he remains a leader of the constitutional Democratic party of the North.

He accepted for the sake of the Union the dual issue forced upon us by our misguided brethren of the South. By those memories Mr. Belmont appealed to them to raise themselves up once more in behalf of a thing, dear to the Union, dearer than country, dearer even than life itself, the thing which the men call "liberty." The acknowledged head and patriarch of the free press of America, Mr. Bryant, with whose speech the meeting opened—a republican to-day as in 1861 he was a Republican—responded completely to the spirit of Mr. Belmont's address, when he declared that in the minds of these wretched organized and given shape and purpose to the meeting, the South, and one motive only bore away its sincere desire to preserve the Constitution from violation and to prevent an act of arbitrary power from becoming a precedent in the future. To this determination all the speakers, each in his own way, from his own standpoint, gave varied and earnest expression, and to this in all the forms in which it was presented to the night assembly of the people, thundered forth their unanimous "Amen" in a manner which showed, beyond all doubt or peradventure, that whatever pains may be taken by glib officials or by purblind politicians to belabor and begot the true issue now made up between President Grant and his lieutenants on one side and the citizens of the United States on the other side, the people of New York at least, have deliberately resolved to meet that issue, and mean to determine that issue in one way, and in one way alone. The President and the President's advisers will do well to heed the voice that this morning heards to them on the wings of the lightning. It is not an uncertain voice. It deals with no complicated questions of policy. It leaves to Congress, the things of Congress, and to the Executive the things of the Executive. It simply, once for all, and with a purpose that will not be shaken, calls upon both Congress and the Executive to remember that they exist only by the law and that they exist only for the people. It proclaims so plainly that every man in America freedom has not been stilled by party passion or by personal greed must pass from his business and from his pleasure to hear and heed it, that the manner in which the Federal troops have been employed in Louisiana constitutes an abuse of authority which is dangerous to public liberty in an equal degree in every part of the Union.

THE JARRET BAGGERS.

The Chicago Tribune thinks the government has been already too lenient with the Jarrett baggers of Southern Louisiana, and tells the southern press to threaten the republican party with the administration because the southern republicans, as a party, are disposed to hold the Jarrett baggers responsible for the disorderly condition of things at the South. It adds: The government has borne with their official misconduct and corruption until it is possible to bear them longer. Its warnings have been made the occasion for fresh outrage. The republican party owes no favor or advantage to the speculative Jarrett baggers. As it is, they have weakened it, in one large fraction of the country have placed it in a false position, and have loaded

it down with a burden of reproach and calumny for which it is not fairly responsible, but which it has had to carry. They have repelled from the republican party thousands of votes, have hampered it in its work of reconstruction and have brought odium upon honest Southern Republicans. Carpet bag Republicans might as well understand at the outset of their caucusing and before they proceed any further that Northern Republicans have no consideration to extend to the frauds, corruptions, trickery, thievishness, and perversion of law which have characterized Southern carpet baggers, and that if they wish equal rights they must rid themselves of this pestilential curse.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Comments of the Press.

It is clear that President Grant has retreated from the position he assumed when he sanctioned Secretary Belknap's "all of us" dispatch, and the country is to be congratulated on his adoption of more sober and defensible opinions. Whether the change be due to the protests of certain members of his Cabinet or to the widespread expressions of public indignation it is fortunate for the President that he has reconsidered his first determination and been induced to change his mistaken policy.—[N. Y. Herald (Ind.)]

And this, we suppose, is the compromise under which the Cabinet has been reunited. Instead of the banishment of the telegram of Sheridan as monstrous, it is agreed that the President shall say nothing about it. Instead of characterizing the reply of Belknap as a falsehood—because a misrepresentation of the views of other members of the Cabinet—it is passed over in silence. Instead of confession that the troops ought not to have been left in New Orleans subject to the control of a man like Kellogg, the act is palliated. Instead of an admonition or a denunciation of Gen. Sheridan and de Trobriand for submitting the army to the partisan purpose of Kellogg a week ago last Monday, the crime is excused upon the plea that the army is not composed of lawyers capable of judging at a moment's notice of just how far they can go in the maintenance of law and order. The last and extreme punishment for Presidential lawlessness was never so richly deserved.—[New York World (Dem.)]

The concluding portions of this most lame and impotent message satisfy us that Grant is getting frightened. It opens in a boisterous tone, and tapers off with a piteous whine.—[N. Y. Sun (Ind.)]

The President has missed his golden opportunity. Having, in the language of Secretary Belknap's famous dispatch, once "thoroughly approved" the acts of Gen. Sheridan, he now recedes from that approval, but seeks to evade the logical consequences of the recession, which it would have been both politic and manly for him cheerfully to accept.—[N. Y. Evening Post (Rep.)]

Kellogges Displaced by Grant's Misstatements.

A correspondent of the Tribune from New Orleans telegraphs this: The President's message does not greatly comfort the Kellogg party or the army, as it is only a stream of apologetic special pleading. Attention is directed to some very grave errors of fact in the document. For example, the President cites the killing of Judge Crawford and District Attorney Harris, in North Louisiana, in October, 1873, as specimens of political murders. It is very well known that that they were assassinated by a band of outlaws, headed by a convicted murderer, who had escaped, and that Judge Crawford was unusually respected as an upright man and Harris was an ultra Democrat, the intimate personal and political friend of Gov. McEnery, and a Southern man by birth and principle. He raised the first company in that district for the Confederate army, served through the war, and was always a consistent and staunch opponent of the Radical State Government of Louisiana. The truth is that he and Judge Crawford were fiercely prosecuting a gang of criminals, who murdered them in revenge. There was absolutely no politics in the case.

The Picayune of last week published a list of the murderers confined in the parish prison during the years 1873 and 1874. They are taken from the official records. The total number is 74, and of these 59 were negroes and well-known Radicals. Several were policemen or other stipendiaries of the Kellogg Government. The evening papers publish a list of convicted criminals pardoned by Kellogg during the same period. The total is 84—13 murderers, 6 convicted of manslaughter, and 9 others for crimes punishable by death.

If you want to sell your goods advertise in the SOUTHERNER ENQUIRER.

Grant—How He Looks.

The editor of the Atlanta Constitution was in Washington City last week and while there called upon the President. He says:

"In company with Mr. Stephens and his secretary, we paid a visit to the President. The doors at the White House were opened by a white porter whose face was profusely decorated with 'courage bumps' or 'rum blossoms.' He made up in politeness, however, what he lacked in personal pulchritude. Gen. Grant's reception room is in the second story, but the good natured porter insisted that Mr. Stephens and his friends should be seated in a private room on the ground floor, and instead of having to go to the President, His Excellency would gladly come to them. We had not long to wait. General Grant entered quietly, walked up to Mr. Stephens and inquired kindly about his health. After that the writer and Mr. Oglesby were presented in due form. Grant presented his hand, and received us without the least attempt at stiffness. We were seated in the only chairs convenient, and Mr. President, after glancing around for a place to sit upon, walked off to a corner, secured a chair and drew it up to the circle. He had the stump of a cigar in his hand but did not put it to his mouth during the interview. He chatted about the theatre and other common topics, and certainly displayed as little 'aristocracy' as any man of high position we ever met. His eyes are not as strong as they used to be. They were weak and caused him some trouble. His face has the same resolute look, but it has grown puffy and bears the marks of high steaming. What he will do with himself, when power drops from him and with power the friends and toolies of the sunny hours, it is impossible to say. He is a strange man and may have a notable history beyond the Presidency; but the chances are that, with the loss of authority and influence, he will seek inspiration or consolation after that fashion which rapidly demolishes all men of position forced into retirement—for quiet to quick bosoms is a hell."

The Term Esquire.

There is a commonly received opinion in Great Britain that any gentleman is an esquire who has \$1,500 a year in landed property; but the fact is, that no estate, however large, confers the rank. Sir Edward Coke observes that every esquire is a gentleman, and a gentleman is defined to be one "qui armatur"—who bears coat armor—the grant of which adds gentility to a man's family. Camden, a great authority on such matters, reckons up four kinds of esquires:

1. The oldest sons of knights and their eldest sons in perpetual succession. 2. The eldest sons of the younger sons of peers and their eldest sons in perpetual succession. 3. Esquires created by the monarch's letters patent, or rather investiture, and their eldest sons. 4. Esquires by virtue of their offices as justices of the peace, and others who hold any office of trust under the crown. To these may be added the esquires of Knights of the Bath, each of whom constitutes three at his installation, and all those who have at any time been called esquires by the crown in any documents whatever.